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MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 13 August 1993 from the representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a tripartite declaration issued by our three Governments on 13 August 1993 (see annex) concerning the implementation of Security Council resolutions 731 (1992) and 748 (1992) by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 142 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed)

Jean-Bernard MERIMEE
Permanent Representative of
France to the United Nations

(Signed)

Thomas RICHARDSON
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(Signed)

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Permanent Representative of the
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United Nations

* A/48/150.

ANNEX

Declaration of the Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on Libyan terrorism, issued on 13 August 1993

Over 16 months have passed since the Security Council imposed sanctions on the Libyan Government for failure to comply with its demands as set forth in United Nations Security Council resolution 731 (1992) that Libya commit itself concretely and definitively to cease all forms of terrorist action and all assistance to terrorist groups, agree to surrender the two accused of bombing Pan Am flight 103 for trial in Scotland or the United States, respond fully to the requests put forward by the French judge investigating the bombing of UTA flight 772, and provide evidence or information about the bombings of Pan Am flight 103 and UTA flight 772.

Today, for the fourth time, the Council has reviewed Libyan compliance with sanctions as called for in Security Council resolution 748 (1992) and found Libya once again to be in defiance of the will of the international community. Instead of seeking ways to cooperate with the Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Libya has consistently sought ways to avoid full compliance.

The United States, the United Kingdom and France have observed with diminishing patience that the envoys of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to Tripoli repeatedly come back empty-handed, without indications of compliance although with many assurances of Libya's cooperation. We have waited the four months requested by the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, who wished to serve as an intermediary between the international community and the Libyans. We have repeatedly rejected Libyan efforts to distract the international community from its lack of compliance with empty offers to surrender the Lockerbie suspects and to comply with the requirements of French justice and to prove their partial compliance with the Security Council's demands.

However, our three Governments, in the interests of giving Libya one last chance, have asked the Secretary-General of the United Nations to look into the matter and take the necessary steps to achieve the full implementation by the Libyan Government of resolution 731 (1992) within 40 to 45 days.

If, by October first, the Libyan Government has failed to comply with resolutions 731 (1992) and 748 (1992), including the transfer to United States or United Kingdom jurisdiction of the Lockerbie suspects and compliance with the requests of French justice on UTA flight 772, we will table a resolution strengthening the sanctions in key oil-related, financial and technological areas.

Once more, our three Governments reiterate that they have no hidden agenda and that, on the contrary, upon full implementation by Libya of Security Council resolutions 731 (1992) and 748 (1992), the conditions would be met for the lifting of sanctions by the Security Council.